LX

Rec'd

Don Juan — — — 2 Volumes

Red Bachelor — — 2

Lalla Rook — — 1

Reid on the mind — — 1

Rolls Address — — 1

Rollins Belle letters — — 1

Young Duke — — 2

Modern Europe 1

Modern Europe 2

Life of Richmond 1

Modern Europe 3

Coventreth — — 2

Hunies England — — 4

Eugene Aram — — 2

Mamons of Gosplum 1

Charles the Fifth — — 1

Homes Iliad

Diary of a Physician

Spectator

Galts life of Byron — — 1

H. W. Archer

Decr 4th 1832

3

History — Novels — Miscellany

Modern Europe 6 — Young Duke — Don Juan

Roman England 4 — Woodstock — Old Bachelor

Charles the Fifth 1 — Eugene Aram — Falla Rock

History of English Law 1 — Rued on Tasso

Notes, addresses

Rollin's belle lettres

Life of Mohammed

Memoirs of Lorenzo

Homer's Iliad

Diary of a Physician

Bacon's life of Byron

Matry & Law		Novels	Miscellany
			Entertainment Shakspeare
Pelham Fenian	4	Rob Roy	Byron
Otis Botta	3	Ecarte	Scott
	4	Ambition, Student	Irving's Letters
Noel			
Blackstone	4		
Do. Iverson	2		
Shakspeare	1		

Harford County Maryland

From the history Asia - Rollin

Semiramis Queen of the Assyrians raised her self above her sex by her warlike disposition, she built magnificent cities, equipped fleets, armed legions and carried her victorious arms to the extremities of Asia. spreading terror and consternation every where Sardanapalus a succeeding prince surpassed all his predecessors in effeminacy and cowardice. Was the unbounded ambition of that queen less blameable than the dissolute effeminacy of Sardanapalus Which of the two vices did the most mischief to mankind

Nineveh was founded by ~~Semiramis, Babylon~~ Ninus, Babylon by his queen Semiramis

Cyrus may justly be considered the wisest conqueror and most accomplished prince to be found in profane history. he was beloved because

he loved others; during the whole course of his government he was never heard to speak a rough or angry word. We may venture to say without fear of being mistaken, that the greatest excellences of Cyrus were owing to his education. How different from the greater part of those pretended heroes whom the world admires, who are its scourges and who reigned as bears and lions, yet owned as if they were masters.

At the public schools in Persia the youths were taught equity and justice as rhetoric and philosophy are taught at present.

The Persians thought it reasonable to put the merits as well as the demerits into the scale of justice — they never punished for the first offence.

Their taxes were levied partly in money and the rest in such commodities as the several provinces produced — The King ate

vise restrained pensions in the necessaries of life such as wine, food, and clothing

The ~~Persians~~ people of Asia were naturally of a warlike disposition but in time they all grew effeminate through luxury and pleasure (the destroyers of every virtue) except the persians who maintained their courage chiefly through their education

The arts of sculpture, painting, dying, weaving, casting metals and many other useful arts were known to the ancients even after the flood — Architecture was also carried to a great extent in Asia though far short of the perfection to which it attained in Italy and Greece We are indebted to the Babylonians for the foundations of Astronomy; the clearness and serenity of the air were most favourable to this contemplation of the heavens and they were greatly assisted by the heights of the tower of Babel

The principal causes of the declension of the Persian empire were, their excessive magnificence and luxury; the abject subjection and slavery of the people; the bad education of their princes; and their want of faith in the execution of their treaties oaths and engagements

From the history of Greece

The most written laws in Greece were enacted by Draco an Athenian; their rigour was so great as to punish the smallest offence with death; they were written with blood but were soon repealed on account of their severity — Solon formed a new code which were only kept for the space of 10 years when the city of Athens returned to its former anarchy

It was remarked by Solon that if we suffer and approve of lying for our diversion it will quickly find its way into our serious engagements and all our business and affairs

Pliny observes that the tyrants were driven out of Athens the same year that the Kings were expelled from Rome

The Scythians were ignorant of all the arts and sciences, and with them of vice and wickedness; they despised gold and silver and yet were the happiest and most contented people on earth: But alas luxury did at length effectually corrupt the manners of the Scythians and bring them in that respect on a level with other nations

Cecrops a native of Egypt founded Athens A. M. 2448 Codrus the last King of Athens devoted himself to die for his country

Cadmus a native of Phoenicia came to Greece in the year of the world 2549 and seized upon Beotia where he founded Thebes

Sparta is supposed to have been founded A. M. 2488 by Lelex an Egyptian

Corinth began later than the other cities to be governed by particular Kings It was at first subject to those of Argos and Mycenae; at last Sisyphus the son of Æolus made himself master of it Anno 2628 But his descendants were dispossessed of the throne by the Heraclidae about 110 years after the siege of Troy

It was a long time before the Greeks had any great regard to Macedonia. It had subsisted 471 years before the death of Alexander, and it continued 155 years more till Perseus was taken by the Romans in ale 626 years

In the naval battle of Salamin, the Grecian force consisted of 380 sail of ships nearly half of which were Attic; and were commanded by Themistocles the persian force was much greater the Greeks proved victorious and the persians were entirely routed — Queen Artemisia greatly distinguished herself by

her courage and resolution so that Perxes who was a spectator of the battle cried out that the men had behaved in this engagement like women and the women like men

Pausanias a Lacedaemonian by birth was an able general and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Platea but ambition ruined him; he conceived a black design, that cast an indelible blot upon his fame, which was no other than that of betraying his country to the persians; He died a death worthy of so base a crime

Themistocles the Athenian was truly one of the greatest men that Greece ever produced. He had a great soul and invincible courage but was was wanting in those essential qualities of the mind sincerity and fidelity - He was general of the Athenian forces in the war with Xerxes and acheived many noble victories, Throug

his means Athens was rebuilt and he exer
ted all his power to ~~ale~~ to its prosper
ity, the Athenians however grew envious
of his glory and drove him into exile
He fled to the Persian ~~camp~~ court
where he was kindly received and loaded
with honors, but still neither the in-
gratitude of his country, nor the kindness
of her, could extinguish his love for
his native land; for when Artaxerxes
offered him the command of his armies
and commanded him to carry on war with
Athens he killed himself rather than
obey

The Sybarites carried their effemina
cy so far that they carefully removed from
their city all artificers whose work was
noisy; and would not suffer any cock
to at last their shrill piercing crow might
disturb their balmy slumbers

Cimon was the son of ~~Hostilles~~ Milti
ades, to the valour of his father he added

the prudence and foresight of Themistocles with the justice of Aristides - He conquered all the neighbouring enemies of Athens and carried his victorious arms even into Persia his death was universally lamented

Pericles was perhaps the greatest politician Greece ever produced - for forty years together he ruled the Athenian people; but not by force, persuasion was was the sceptre by which he swayed their minds His eloquence of superior order always brought the people over to his views To these qualities were united those of a great admiral and captain In fine he may be called the father of his country for the happiness he procured to every individual, and which he always had in view as the true end of his administration He died about the commencement of the Peloponnesian war

The Peloponesian war which was continued for 27 years at last ended in the capture of Athens - Fortune favoured both successively, till at length the whole of the Athenian fleet was taken by the Lacedaimonians under Lysander - Sedg was immediately laid to Athens which was obliged to yield and was placed by Lysander under the command of thirty tyrants; these after tyrannizing over the citizens for some time with the greatest cruelty were at length expelled by Lysias and Thrasybulus and ten others were appointed in their place whose conduct proved no better than theirs

Soon after this Cyrus the younger a brave and noble though ambitious prince rebelled against his brother Artaxerxes and endeavoured to dethrone him In this expedition he was assisted by the Greeks; by their assistance he ~~beat his bro~~ gained a vic

tory in a pitched battle but lost his life in single combat with his brother. — The Greeks to the number of 10.000 having lost their leaders by treachery were left in an almost hopeless condition in the heart of the Persian empire, 500 or 600 leagues from from their own country. — They did not however despair but having elected new leaders, they surmounted innumerable difficulties and at last arrived safe at Greece. This retreat of the 10 000 is celebrated as the most bold and glorious thing of the kind that was ever accomplished. It not only shewed the bravery and fortitude of the Greeks, but displayed the cowardice and weakness of the Persians in the strongest light, it shews at once that numbers are of no avail where courage is wanting — The Persians had armies of near a million men to oppose to the return of the Greeks and they used both force and treachery to prevent it but all their efforts

proved abortive - we see the ten thousand with unexampled intrepidity breaking thro every obstacle that is opposed to their march defying the power of the greatest monarch on earth; and forcing their way through the most savage and hostile nations to at length they arrive at Greece and receive the praises and honor justly due their valour, they thereby entailed immortal renown on Greece and infamy on the Persian name

From the examples of Semiramis Queen Artemisia and Mania (the wife of a Persian Satrap who after his death governed his province with extraordinary ability) ~~that~~ we may observe that prudence good sense and courage are common to both sexes

Lysander the Lacedaemonian did great service to his country by military skill It was he that put an end to the Peloponesian war which had lasted for 27 years and was at that time

likely to cast as many more. But he may justly be said to be his country's ruin — He introduced money into Sparta (which had been excluded since the time of Lycurgus) Though he despised it himself His vices entirely obscure all his glory — he regarded neither probity nor justice; falsehood fraud and perfidy appeared to him as legal methods for the attainment of his ends

Syracuse being subjected to the tyranny of Dionysius and his son was governed by them for the space of 60 years with the utmost cruelty — At length Dion an exile of Syracuse having raised an army marched against the city then under the younger Dionysius, and after much difficulty succeeded in expelling him and restored the city to its liberty However after his death Dionysius returned and reigned two years making in all 12 years — He was afterwards driven out by

the Corinthians under Timoleon (one of the greatest generals of his age) who not only restored Syracuse to its ancient liberty, but freed all Sicily from the yoke of tyrants - with an army of 7,000 or 8,000 men he conquered that of the Carthaginians consisting of at least 70,000 - He then retired from public life and and settled in Syracuse with his family where he was treated with the affection of a father and honored as a God

Until Epaminondas' time two cities had exercised alternately a kind of empire over Greece - the justice and moderation of Sparta had at first acquired it a distinguished preeminence, which the pride and haughtiness of its generals soon lost it - the Athenians until the Peloponnesian war held the first rank for the space of about 72 years the Lacedaemonians again became the

the arbiters of Greece and continued so from the taking of Athens by Lysander until the first war undertaken by the Athenians after their reestablishment by Conon, to free themselves and the rest of Greece from the tyranny of Sparta — At length Thebes disputed the supremacy and by the exalted merit of one man raised itself at the head of Greece — But that that glorious condition was of short continuance and perished with their glorious leader Epaminondas — In peace he remained in retirement and unknown devoting himself entirely to literary pursuits; but when he saw his country oppressed by the tyranny of Sparta he came forth and showed the world that Spartans were not invincible the most remarkable trait in his character is that with all his greatness he was free from ambition

Philip King of Macedon ascended the throne in the 24 year of his age. Macedonia was then involved in civil wars on account of several different persons laying claims to the throne ~~and~~ who were supported by their different neighbours Philip however not only ~~subsisted~~ established himself firmly upon his throne but also by his valour and cunning subjected all Greece to his dominion It was his design to have carried his arms into the Persian empire, and he had made the necessary preparations for this when he was assassinated at the public sacrifices — Greece deemed this the proper opportunity to throw off the yoke. And while the young King Alexander was employed in quelling the insurrections of the barbarians, they formed a powerful alliance against him. But he soon shewed them that he was inferior to Philip neither in wisdom nor courage for on his return to Greece razed Thebes to the grou

and marched directly to Athens which submitted to his arms. He however treated it more mildly and forgave it the many injuries he pretended to have received — He was then appointed generalissimo of all the Greeks who were to carry on the war against Persia; the Lacedaemonians excepted who refused to enter into the league — Alexander was then little more than 20 years of age, Having raised an army of about 30.000 foot and 5.000 horse he set out for the Persian empire, crossed the Hellespont and marched to the granicus where an army of 100.000 foot and 10.000 horse had been assembled to oppose his passage on coming up notwithstanding the banks of the river being very steep and the enemies drawn up in battle array on the opposite shore; he plunged in, crossed the river, routed the enemy and took their camp — Most of the cities surrendered voluntarily on his approach, and those which

opposed him were instantly stormed so that in a short time he was master of nearly all Asia Minor — Darius terrified at these conquests marched against him at the head of 600.000 men, the armies met at Issus and Alexander gained a complete victory. He then marched into Syria all which country he soon subdued — Tyre made a most vigorous defence, so that he was almost compelled to raise the siege. He however at length after having surmounted innumerable difficulties stormed the city and put the inhabitants to the sword — From Syria he marched into Egypt which surrendered to him without the least opposition. He then became so vain of his victories that he wished to be thought a God and compelled the priests of the temple of Jupiter Ammon to announce him his son — Here the greatness of Alexander seems to have ended; too great prosperity ruined him and of his succeeding conduct does not history

his glory it at least casts a veil over it which greatly diminishes its lustre he henceforward becomes the dupe of flatterers and the contempt of all honest men

Having settled the affairs of Egypt, he again set out against Darius who had assembled another army more numerous than before - Darius had twice sued for peace which Alexander would not grant unless on condition of his resigning the throne

a battle was fought near Arbella in which the Greeks were again victorious - Darius' power was now completely broken and Alexander found but little difficulty in subduing the rest of his empire He made himself master of Arbella Babylon Susa Persepolis in which he found immense treasures He now devoted much of his time to luxury and compelled all to worship him as a God - He now marched against the Scythians whom he conquered - About this time the Lacedemonians revolted between

defeated by Antipiter a general of Alexanders who was at that time in Greece
Alexander was now become very proud and at a feast killed one of his most intimate friends for refusing him the homage he expected He then marched into India determined to conquer more than his pretended brothers Bachus and Hercules - He soon succeeded in conquering as far as the Ganges when his army positively refusing to follow him any further, he was obliged to return
He halted at Babylon which he determined to make the seat of his empire, and began to clear it of its ruins but he soon after died in a fit of drunkenness to which he was of late very much addicted
At his death his infant son was thrown when placed upon the throne; but in fact his empire was divided among his principal officers, these were continually engaged in mutual wars; each being ambitious to secure himself in absolute authority

and lessen the power of the others
To accomplish these ends they spared no
kind of injustice and artifice

At the death of Alexander Athens
again took up arms to recover its ancient
liberties, but failed in the attempt a
garrison was placed in the citadel and the
government given to Demetrius Phalerus an
epile citizen who governed with so much
moderation and equity that the citizens
scarcely perceived that he was master. He go-
verned in this manner for 10 years until Deme-
trius Philiedas son of Antigonus restored the city
to liberty - The Athenians seemed very grate-
ful they bestowed great honours upon their de-
liver and even went so far as to worship him
as a God - But this was of short continuance
and when after a defeat he fled to them for
refuge they shut their gates against him

The ambition of Alexander's officers ear-
ried them to far that they murdered his sons
and all his relations to secure them in their

possessions – Antigonus, Cassander, Demetrius Ptolemy and Seleucus were the most powerful, and indeed the only ones of any pretensions after the death of the young King – The three latter dreading the power of Antigonus entered into league against him and having conquered him divided the whole empire amongst themselves Cassander had Macedonia and Greece, Ptolemy Egypt Lybia Arabia and Palestine, Lysimachus Thrace and Bythinia, and Seleucus all the rest of Asia when they established themselves with absolute authority and the title of Kings

At the death of Cassander a dispute arose between his sons for the throne by which means Demetrius son of Antigonus contrived to establish himself in Macedonia where he reigned for 7 years at which time he undertook to add Asia to his dominions but being deserted by his soldiers, the Empire fell to Lysimachus

Ptolemy governed in Egypt with great clemity until his death He formed a very ex

tensive library there which was greatly enlarged by his successors until at last it contain about 700.000 volumes this library was destroyed by the Romans in their wars wars with Egypt - It was again renewed and again destroyed by the Saracens

Lacedamonia had lost its virtue and with it their glory and liberty and like the rest of Greece imitated the effeminacy and luxury of Persia - Agis and Cleomenes 2 of its Kings endeavoured to restore the ancient disaplin but all their efforts proved abortive - from this it was ruled by tyrants until it came under the dominion of the Romans

The Acheans who like the other states of Greece had maintained their liberty until the time of Philip and Alexander was afterwards governed by tyrants - They consisted of 12 cities of Peloponeus which about 280 years before the Christian aera formed a league, and were joined by some other cities, to expel the tyrants

and reestablish their ancient costums Aratus was a great promoter of this and by his patriotism and abilities gave great credit to the Achean league

The Acheans join the Romans in a war against Philip who is conquered and all Greece restored to liberty except Sparta which is governed by the tyrant Nabis The Romans caused it to be proclaimed by a herald at the Olimpic games that Greece was free

The Romans afterwards engage in war against Antiochus King of Asia whom they conquered

Philopoemen an illustrious leader of the Acheans died 183 years before Christ - He was called the last of the Greeks as Brutus was the last of the Romans

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Notes on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire

The most happy period of the Roman empire may be dated from the death of Domitian to the accession of Commodus. It was then governed by four successive emperors distinguished for their wisdom and virtue. Such princes deserved the honor of restoring the republic had the Romans been then capable of enjoying a national freedom.

Commodus was exactly the reverse. Weak dissipated and inhuman he followed the inclination of wicked ministers and sacrificed the noblest Romans to his hate. He gave himself up to the basest dissipation and even exhibited in the circus as a gladiator. He was by his own household — first of every kind was rewarded with the death and vice alone gained favour in his eyes

He was succeeded by Pertinax a good and just prince who might have been a blessing to the Roman people had not the Praetorians who preferred the indulgence of a licentious ruler, to the severity of a virtuous one murdered him 86 days after ascention

The Praetorian bands whose number scarcely amounted to 15000 was the great cause of the decline of the Roman Empire They derived their institution from Augustus Their authority was so great that they could dethrone or create an emperor at their pleasure

At the death of Pertinax the empire was offered to the highest bidder by the Praetorians and bought Julian - The leaders of the provincial armies revolted and aspired to the throne - Severus succeeded and having conquered his rival Niger and Albinus and put Julian to death he ascended the throne in safety - The

expelled the Prætorians and levied another band of about 50.000 - He put to death 41 Senators with their and children at one time saying that to be mild it was necessary first to be cruel - He enacted salutary laws and soon corrected most of the abuses which since the death of Antoninus had infected the government - Rome enjoyed peace and prosperity during his reign but the luxury of the army and the relaxation of military discipline prevented the possibility of her ever enjoying her former state of freedom

The excess which arose from one per cent levied on all that was sold in market or public auction, was appropriated to the expences of the army; besides this 5 per cent of all legacies unless they devolved on the nearest relation were applied to the same purpose

The chief cause of the miseries of the Roman empire rose from the empire

not being hereditary; Upon the death of an emperor several generally contended for his seat and the empire was involved in civil war — During the reign of Gallienus the Provinces revolted and 19 different persons supported by their respective armies contended for the throne of all these (not one) enjoyed a natural death or a life of peace

The boundaries of the empire were so extensive that it was impossible to defend them against the frequent inroads of the Barbarians — as soon as one nation was suppressed another rose up in arms so that Rome and Italy were under alarm To avoid this Distraction three other emperors with himself one of equal power and two with himself was called Augustus and were the Caesars and the other two were inferior were called Caesars; and were intended to assume the Caesar on the death of

their fathers (for they were adopted by them) — In the 21 year of his reign Diocletian resigned his office and spent the remainder of his days retirement He was the first of the emperors that did so

As the empire declined, the arts and sciences seemed to decline also - Painting and sculpture languished and there appear now to be no excellence in poetry, history or or eloquence

It was with difficulty that Rome could support six vestal virgins; notwithstanding the honors and rewards that were bestowed upon them it was difficult to procure a sufficient number; nor could the most horrible death always restrain their incontinence

Gibbon thinks that the number of the martyrs who suffered in the first ages of cristianity were much fewer than is commonly imagined and much fewer

than those who suffered from christians of different sects He computes those of the ten years Maximin, (in which time persecution was severest) at about 2.000 many of whom were punished not as small because they were christians as because they disobeyed the civil law while in Netherlands alone during the reign of Charles the fifth upwards of 100.000 are said to have suffered by the hand of the executioner

In the year 324 Constantine who remained sole monarch of the Roman empire removed the capital to Constantinople which he built with great splendour but such was the decline of the arts that he was compelled to rob the cities of ancient Greece of their ornaments to decorate his capital - Constantine who ~~was~~ is called some historians, the Great, is thought by Gibbon unworthy of the name In the early part of his reign he deserved the ap-

pellation of Constantine the great in com-
parison to the tyrants who preceded him
or his cruell and inexorable sons who succ-
eeded him - but he degenerated into a diso-
lute and oppressive monarch

Among the causes of the decline of the em-
pire is enumerated a law of Constantine by which
the exercise of Pagan worship was suppressed
and a considerable part of his subjects were
left without any public worship

Julian nephew of Constantius although
he had been educated a Christian declared
himself when he ascended the throne a votary
of Paganism he restored the worship of the
Gods which was almost totally neglected
and rebuilt the temples that had been
thrown down by the zeal of the Christians
He was remarkable for his chastity tempe
rance, and love of philosophy which occu-
pied his ~~future~~ leisure hours He was of
a warlike disposition and was generally
successful tho' in his expedition against

the Persians in which he attempted to imitate Alexander he failed and was killed in a skirmish with the enemy while retreating to his own dominions. He upheld universal toleration because he had beheld the evil effects of persecution to the community and the impossibility of changing the minds and opinions of men by force. He used more effectual means, he adopted paganism as the the worship of the court and forbid the christians to teach schools so that the youth of the empire must either remain in ignorance or be taught only the maxims of Idolatry.

George of Cappadocia who was exalted to the archbishoprick of Egypt was notorious for his fraud and corruption he was massacred by the exasperated people and is now worshiped as a saint and martyr - "Saint George of England"

Theodosius following the example of his predecessors persecuted all the sect of poly-

gion except his own He compelled the Arian Bishops either to subscribe to his creed or renounce their offices Supposing that when the leaders were removed the common people would yield to his opinions - Such conduct I think is contrary to the laws of justice as the persecution of the christians by the pagans Every man has a right to his own opinions especially on subjects of religion and of course any attempt to deprive them of this right would be as unjustifiable in one sect as in another - in christians as in infidels - It has certainly had an effect to destroy the the empire it excited factious and disturbance throughout the country and alienated the minds of the citizens from their emperors Those who did not professs the same religion despised him and of course did all in their power to displace him

The sons of Theodosius unlike their father were weak and ignorant of the laws of government the empire was ruled entirely by ministers - When this is the case

the people will most generally have cause to lament his reign — Ministers may be able but their knowledge of the weakness of their prince and the prospect of the throne excites their ambition and induces them upon every means to increase their power without reference to good of the community — some may be more honorable but they are soon destroyed or driven into exile by the envy and malice of the more vicious — Philippus for a long time defended the wreck of the empire against the fury of the Goths and averted for a few years the total overthrow of Rome. but his valour was ineffectual, the weak and luxurious Romans unable to bear the weight of armour had thrown off their shields & helmets, the barbarians becoming better acquainted with the arts of war and the use of defensive armour increased in strength in proportion as the Romans became more helpless — they had been permitted to enlist in the Roman armies became acquainted with their weakness and aware

by the prospect of an abundant spoil - the the booty of a thousand victories; their avarice could not be restrained, and tho' they might sometimes be successfully repulsed or appeased by a large reward, they would return again with redoubled violence - Such was dangerous State of the empire while Stilicho held the armies of Honorius but his valour was not long allowed to spread her protecting wings over his helpless country - He was accused and murdered by the vile minions of the emperor.

The Emperor Honorius unable to defend the empire and afraid for his own safety retired to Ravenna a strongly fortified place when he remained at ease while Alaric King of the Goths ravaged Italy and encamped upon the walls of Troy Rome, which purchased her safety for a large sum of Gold Alaric the second time besieged the Capitol and placed an Emperor upon the throne - after the space of a few years he for the third time

besieged the queen of cities but he treated
her more rigorously — She was this time
burnt and pillaged and her citizens sold
as slaves She had however so much in
jured as might have been supposed for in
the space of 7 years She so far recovered her
for splendour as to leave but just trace
of her calamity The Empire was now in
an awful State scarcely a year rolled by
without the revolt of a province and during
ten years of the reign of the crafty Honorius
y Generals aimed at the throne during which
time the Emperor remained at ease while his
Generals suppressed the insurrections

Britain revolted in the year 409 and
tho' it was nominally restored yet their obe-
dience was imperfect and precarious It was
irrecoverably lost and the Emperors wisely ac
quiesced in in its independence This shews the
weakness of the Empire and State which it
was reduced

Gaul also obtained a semblance of liberty

and the seven provinces were permitted to convene an assembly yearly for the purpose of examining into the state of affairs If such an institution had been universally established in the time of Trajan it would have preserved the empire from many evils and perhaps from destruction, but when it was established it was too far gone—nothing could save it

From the division of the Roman world between the sons of Theodosius, which marks the establishment of the Eastern Empire, to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks was about one thousand and fifty years during all which time the Empire was on a perpetual decline

After Rome had been frequently sacked by Alaric, Attila, and Genseric the western empire was completely abolished by Odracer The Roman spirit was entirely gone and they would quietly submit to the most ignominious servi

lude without the least resistance
about this time thousands were es
tablished to whom thousands resor
ted either through fanaticism or to
avoid oppression - The youths prepared
to spend their lives in idle seclusion
from the world; to populating for their
liberties - The rich resorted there to avoid
the oppression of tyrants and the slav
or freedman could there enjoy a higher
standing and a better portion than
in the service of their masters - The a
sper was thereby deprived of thousands
of her citizens who were in substance
lost to mankind and may make this
a cloak to conceal the most heinous
crimes

# of Roman Jurisprudence

The primitive government of Rome was composed of an elective King a council of Nobles and a general assembly of the people war and religion were administered by the King and he alone proposed laws which were debated in the Senate and finally ratified or rejected by the voice of the Curiae

It seems to be a defect in this that the King alone should have the privilege of proposing laws many laws would be requisite to preservation of justice which could not suggest themselves to the mind of any one man, but which would be brought under consideration of the whole Senate were allowed to propose them

Romulus, Numa and Servius Tullius were the most celebrated ancient legislators, but each in a different branch of jurisprudence The laws of marriage the education of children and the rights of parents are ascrib-

to the wisdom of Romulus - The law of nations and of religious worships were introduced by Numa - The civil law is attributed to the experience of Servius - The State which he inclined towards a democracy was changed to despotism by Tarquin, and after the office of King was abollished the royal laws became odious or obsolete

The twelve tables which are said to have been brought to Rome by the decemvirs are supposed by Gibbon to have been compiled by them, and declared to have been selected from the laws of Greece that they might be better received by the people - They were held in great veneration by the Romans they were committed to memory by and even a subject of deep meditation to the old They subsisted in the age of Justinian and are imperfectly revived by modern critics But they were overwhelmed by the variety of laws which at the end of the fifth century became more intolerable than the vices of the city

to the proprietors of one hundred thousand pounds of copper. That is to the first class of citizens ninety eight votes were assigned and only ninety five were distributed among the other five classes so that any measure could be carried for which the first class were unanimous — The people gave their votes viva voce as they passed over narrow bridges adapted to the purpose by which as the vote of every man was known no room was left for intrigue But when this method was exchanged for secret ballot the abuse of freedom hastened the progress of anarchy and despotism

The ratification of the laws by the people at length became only formal and the dictates of Augustus were only once strenuously opposed But however little they opposed the will of the emperors, these popular assemblies were abolished by the successors of Augustus who perceived how great a barrier they might be to his despotism, and the ages—

latum power was placed in the hands of six hundred senators who were entirely dependent upon the will of the emperor

In all cases in which the law was silent or ambiguous the defect was supplied by the edict of the chief magistrates — the consul, dictator, censor and praetor. As soon as he ascended the tribunal he proclaimed by the voice of a crier by what principals he would be governed in the decision of doubtful cases but this privilege at length became very corrupt and gave great room to the oppression of the magistrate; but this was in some measure counteracted by the Cornelian law which compelled him to adhere to the spirit and letter of his first proclamation

The perpetual edict was enacted by Hadrian. This excellent code was ratified by the Senate; and instead of the twelve tables this was established as the invariable standard of Roman jurisprudence

The emperors enacted their edicts in the various characters of a Roman magistrate. Hadrian was the first who openly assumed full legislative power. The emperors were freed from all restraints but their own consciences. And their pleasure was in fact law

When Justinian ascended the throne the laws and legal opinions filled so many thousand volumes that it was impossible for any one man to possess or study it thoroughly. To remedy this he chose the most learned civilians to produce a reformation. They revised the Gregorian and Theodosian codes and selected from them the most wise and salutary laws, which they compiled into 12 Books called the Theodosian Code

Among the early Romans the virgin was given in marriage at the early age of 12 that she might be brought up pure, and obedient to the will of her husband. He had

unlimited authority over her and could even kill her in case of adultery or drunkenness. As the republic advanced in refinement the matrons obtained a greater equality with their husbands

At first divorce was the sole prerogative of the husband but after the wife had become the equal companion of her consort, their union might be dissolved by either

To prevent the frequency of divorces Augustus required the testimony of 7 witnesses to annul this solemn contract. If the husband was the defaulter he was compelled to pay over to the wife immediately her marriage portion; if the wife, she forfeited 1/6 of that sum

A Roman was allowed to keep a concubine whose station was considered between that of a wife and a prostitute — Many preferred this to marriage and after a good trial of her excellences he might

at any time make his Children legitimate by the celebration of this ceremony

Children were at all ages entirely under the subjection of their parents and could even be sold by them: too much confidence was here placed in the natural affection of the parent. He should not have the privilege of destroying the happiness of of his son if his evil nature so inclined him

In making wills primogeniture was not taken into consideration but the patrimony was divided according to the affection of the parent or equally among all the Children if no will was made

By the laws of Justinian a Child could be disinherited by being left out of the will unless his offence was specified

There were 9 offences for which capital punishment could be inflicted 1st treason 2nd nocturnal meetings, whether for pleasure religion or public good, 3rd murder of a citizen, 4th malice of an incendiary, 5th Judicial

perjury. 6th Corruption of a Judge. 7th Libels and Satires 8th Nocturnal injury or destruction of a neighbours corn 9th Magical incantations — The Insolvent debtor was either executed or sold in Slavery beyond the Tyber - The rigor of these punishments was somewhat abated as the State became more civilized

An annual list of judges was chosen from the people - In each case a sufficient number was drawn by lot upon an urn, to whom the decision was left

A Roman accused of any capital crime might prevent the sentence of the law by suicide or exile. Tile his guilt was legally proved, he was presumed innocent, By this voluntary death his fame and fortunes were preserved to his children But if he escaped or committed suicide after sentence was pronounced it was taken as an evidence of his guilt and his property was confiscated — as I can not conceive ~~the~~ why the same act that upon sentence

was an evidence of innocence, should after sentence be, to a consciousness of guilt What man conscious of innocence would, by death or exile avoid the impartial trial of his unmanly crimes by his countrymen? The act should rather prove his guilt. Suicide after sentence could neither be attributed justly to guilt or innocence since it was to avoid the tortures to which the criminal was doomed

The Feudal System in Scotland

At the accession of Robert Bruce the Feudal System prevailed throughout Europe - But in no other country was it carried to such a height as in Scotland - Then too it remained when most of the other Kingdoms of europe were freed from its oppression - Sufficient reasons can be assigned for this. But we will first give some history of the System itself — The Kingdom was divided among the nobles according to rank on condition of furnishing their monarch with a certain force whenever he might call upon them. These fiefs as they were called, were again subdivided among the vassals who in return bound themselves to attend in

arms upon their Lord in all his expeditions - and also to submit in all things entirely to his authority - Offences even tried crimes punished or pardon granted at his will in fact his power within the limits of the fief was completely despotic - The office of King as well as of Baron was at first elective - in fact his authority was about the same as that of a commander in chief and the Baron's equal to an inferior officers - in war when surrounded by an army his power was extensive - but in time of peace - without an army - without funds he was literally powerless - nothing could be done which did not coincide with the wishes of the nobles - & they or them in combination might

by retiring to their fortresses resist his utmost force - a criminal by fleeing to the protection of a Lord might escape this fury ~~of~~ - indeed his civil jurisdiction was very small

This great power of the nobles and consequent insignificancy of the King was owing in a great measure to the nature of the country mountains and rivers set bound to despotic authority. and afford the guilty or obnoxious a safe retreat from punishment - In such places beyond the reach of an army - where a single man could hardly climb the castles of the Barons were situated

The want of great cities in Scotland was another great cause of the arrestocracy which then prevailed - whenever men on assem-

bied to gather in numbers authority
y the magistrate must be re
cognised - a police must be es
tablished - subordination must
arise But under the feudal
system commence the chief mean,
of assembling men was neglec-
ted the vassals of each clan
formed a seperate Society
on might suppose that the
King could easily crush the power
of a Baron with the forces of
those that remained loyal

Knowledge of Mankind

Travel is not as is imagined the best school for this sort of science. Knowledge of mankind is a knowledge of their passions. The traveller is looked upon as a bird of passage whose visit is short and which the vanity of the visited wishes to make agreable. – All is show all false – all made up

The Young Duke

Falling in Love at first sight

Our first impression is anything but fleshly. We are struck dumb - we gasp for breath - our lips quiver - a faint-ness glides over our frame - we are awed; instead of gazing upon the apparition we avert the eyes which yet will feed upon its beauty. A strange sort of unearthly pain mingles with the unearthly pleasure. And not till with a struggle we call back to our memory the common places of existence can we recover our common place demeanour. These are indeed rare visitions - these indeed our early feelings when our young existence leaps with its mountain torrents. But as the river of our life flows on our eye grows dimmer or our blood more cold

Young Duke

Love of country

You call this weakness! It is strength I say — the parent of all honest feeling: He who loves not his country can love nothing

Byron

The
Union College Quaciad

"Give me a pen I'll publish wright or wrong,
Fools are my theme let satire be my song"

By Guittreau and Tulliger

First Edition
copy-right secured

Schenectady City
1831

Upson-College Dunerad

"Give me a pen I'll publish
right or wrong
Fool am my theme let satire be
my song" — Byron

Attend o Union while thy praise I sing
And to thy shrine my grateful offrings bring
Thou "omnium gatherum" of rogues & fools
Dunces & monkies, loggerheads & fools
Of saucy puppies, curs & loutish swine
Whose brutal natures laws cannot confine
Give ear ye numskull subjects of my lays
Let each receive his proper share of praise

First on the role of fame stands George D. Hurd
An aged sinner-tho' a boy in years
When five years old this boy his course began
And yet an infant stood out like a man
The good folks stared & wondered much to see
A child so known to acts of deviltry

The wise ones shook their heads & gravely
an imp of darkness was for Satan wrought
And thus the twig was bent it well appears
And thus the tree's inclined in riper years
Young hopeful waxed in size & as he grew
Progressed in crime & vice & meanness too
Old Satan grinned to see his favorite son
But envied much to see himself outdone
By different steps from crime to crime he passed
An outlawed ruffian he became at last
Despised at last by every friend & foe
He felt the pangs the damned alone can know
Just as the beam of selfish interest turns
For God & mammon he alternate burns
Thence has he crouched beneath the avenging rod
Thence proved a recreant to the cause of God
Go Nelson go. for all thy knavery has past
Yet Fate awaits thee thou'lt be damned at last

I meanes to quit now demands my verse
Those ever deals 'twixt laughter & rehearse

That little imp like Wicks with demon eye
In pettifying Scorn I pass the upstile by

Ye Scott & Dana sacreligious pair
Cease the sad mockery of the evening prayer
And thou poor Scott in mercy cease those lays
For which our patience so severely pays
Rather in silence rest content to know
That laurat coronalles can never bloom for you
Thou art at best a namby pamby poet
With a bad heart & all thy verses show it
To pure adress to that poor chum of thine
Would be to cast our pearls before the swine

Another sort of fools my muse now sings
Take little Thomas underneath thy wings
Be his companion when poor nature smiles
And fire his ardour in Botanic toils
And when again in Madagascan Isles
Her fierce shall hunt the unicorn awhile

Attend him still. & kindly grant our prayer
His safe return back to his native shore
Guard Thompson from the snares for virtue laid
Nor let temptation in to him be made
Next if thine eye can bear so very low
Glance at the friend of Mel's - that ramp-ant-bra-
Degraded Austin, of vice & lust the slave
Insidious & mean - a deshicable knave

* * * * * - - - - - - - - - - - -

* * * * * - - - - - - - - - - - -

Set "damned Iago" now his arts forego
And in a minute his superior know
A liar black a heartless hypocrite
Not e'en the Devil can wells him compete
The golden prize he sought so long to gain
He yet shall seek & shall seek in vain

Ye unlicked cubs have at you all pell-mell
Butterworth Babcock & Augustus Schell
But stop alas I must confess with tears
Such things as you do not excite dread.

On your low Kyle I've piteously expressed
My grief at seeing thee of Speech divest
But worse groans I give thee Clay dun land.
And think you'd better still retain the grand
And O may Heaven grant that every man
Barren of Thought, hence forth a doff his own
blaw

Note John O. Taylor from the dusty Sleep
In which they Goddess-Dulness steeped
Deserve the meed of bards as great as thou
And wreathe this chaplet round thy honored brow
Will he can thy mind from Byrons vices free
And save a genius great as his from ruin
Imperial Rome may boast a Juvenal's name
Our land for thee an equal rank may claim

"Pulliger composed the Great" can this be true
Is such the "talent" he desires to shew
Are these the feelings - this the sense refined
I thought adorned & dignified his mind?
Go then deceiver. now till life shall close
Strong faith in man I never can repose

Henceforth I'll live alone for slanderers arts
Have triumphed & from me turned all hearts

But cease o muse about myself to blain
And wield the lash of satire once again
Guittean 'tis said aid in the "treat" assist
Perhaps you're fools enough to swallow this
Guittean indeed's the object of my hate
And he has felt it as you've seen of late
But this now leaves that I did subsidize
The wretched malice that composed those lies
The aforesaid Bears - the turncoat Sturdwant
I do such meanness as the new Lewant
How they rejoiced to vent their hate & lies
On those who knew them & who them despise

Apes follow instinct by great nature given
And but obey the fixed designs of heaven

Their silly acts - their visnomy so droll
Are naturally produced by want of soul
How foolish then to expect that Bryson's shape
Could ever be other than a silly ape
Still let him practice grinning & grimace
For such things best become his monkey face
Oh! how indelibly has nature's seal
Stamped on his phiz the features of the d'il
But tho' 'tis ugly as embodied sin
It scarce betrays half the mind within
Then envy broods & scowls with jaundiced eye
And disappointment pours forth many a sigh
Malevolence - deceit are mates there
Remorse - contrition thither quick repair
There's Walter Clarke another apish fool
We know his species by his Guinea wool
To dull to mitate the hard he tries
We'll never make an ape of Bryson's size

Traynain & Allen why will men like you
Indulge in witless coarse buffooneries

And Dr Witt Clinton Clarke formed for a man
Shall low vulgarity Chevart natures plan
This is and ever shall be my motto
"Odi profanum vulgus et arceo"

Edward Fuller shut that brazen throat
Nor stun thy hearers with its thundering note
And Henly, thou to savages akin
Thou ass complete within a lion's skin
Dar'st thou apostate still presume to say
Vengeance is mine & I will full repay.

Let Henry R. Liggatt stand forth to view
And to the lilliputian give his due
A little man who struts in tight & stays
And spends in playing whist full half his days
Clash now my muse this well deserved song
Now cease to ply unerring satire's thong
Fools be advised - an humble silence keep
So may your names in kind oblivion sleep
Let dastard knaves with trembling know
That vengeance sure awaits the assassin blow.

Receipt for making novels

Take a pair of pistols and a pack of cards a cooking-book and a set of new quadrilles; mix them up with half an intrigue & a whole marriage and divide them into three equal portions

The Young Duke

Common Place Book
1831

My passions were strong – they told me to suppress them. The precept was old and seemed wise – I attempted to enforce it. I had already begun the lesson. I had now only to renew it. Fortunately I was diverted from this task or my mind in conquering its passions would have conquered its powers. I learnt in after lessons that the passions are never to be suppressed; they are to be directed and when directed they are rather to be strengthened than subdued. Bulwar

It is the petty not the enlarged mind that proves a ministry to conviction. It is confined and short sight of ignorance which unable to comprehend the great teachings of truth, prizes only

into its narrow and obscure corners occupying itself in scrutinizing the atoms of a particle while the eagle eye of wisdom contemplates in its widest scope. The luminous majesty of the whole. Survey our faults — our errors — our vices — fearful and fertile yield trace them to their causes — all these causes resolve themselves into our ignorance. Yourself have already seen that from this source flows the abuses of religion, it also from this source flow the abuses of all other blessings — for we abuse things either because we know not its real use, or because with an equal blindness we imagine the abuse more ad-

-apted to our happiness. But
as ignorance then is the sole
spring of evil so is know-
edge is the antidote of ignorance
it necessarily follows that
were we consummate in knowledge
we should be perfectly good
He therefore who retards the
progress of of intellect countenances
crime; may to a state
is the greatest of criminals

Bulwer

There are in knowledge three excellences - First that it appears to every man, - the most selfish and the most exalted - his peculiar inducement to good - It says to the former - 'Serve mankind and you serve yourself' to the latter - 'In choosing the best means to secure your own happiness you will have the sublime inducement of promoting the happiness of mankind'

Bulwer

The second excellence of knowledge is that even the selfish man when once he has begun to love virtue from better motives, loses the motive as he increases the love and at last worships the deity whom before he only coveted the gold before the altar

Bulwer

"— — — — — 'Tis sweet to hear
At midnight on the blue & moonlit deep
The song & oar of Adria's gondalier
By distance mellow'd, o'er the waters sweep.
'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear;
'Tis sweet to listen as the night winds creep
From leaf to leaf 'tis sweet view on high
The rainbow, based on ocean, span the sky

'Tis to hear the honest watchdog's bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
our coming & look brighter when we come
'Tis sweet to be awakened by the lark
or lulled by falling waters; sweet the hum
of bees, the voice of girls, the song of birds
"The lisp of children & their earliest words;"

Don Juan

"— That odd impulse which an idiot exerts
Makes men like cattle follow him who leads"

Don Juan

"Rile a man's family & he may brook it
But keep your hands out of his breeches pockets"

Don Juan

"It is a pleasant thought perhaps to float
Like Pyrrho on a sea of speculation
But what if carrying sail capsize the boat?
Some wise men don't know much of navigation:
And swimming long in the abyss of thought
So apt to tire: a calm & shallow station
Well might the shore be apt when one stops
to rest & gathers

"Some pretty shell, is best for moderate bathing"

Don Juan

She walks in beauty like the night
of Eastern climes & starry skies

But his was not the Woe of being dam-
ned of the Dead who rise upon our dreams
But of a real beauty which became
the him existence & overflowing teams
along his burning hope His tempered
thought it seems

The superstitious Hindoo girl lights her lamp & placing it in an earthen vessel commits it to the waves. Anxiously she watches it as it float down the stream; for from its safety or destruction she divines the fate of her absent lover. On as frail a bark an all the hopes of this world ~~founded~~ ventured. Every breeze threatens it with distruction. Even the light spray as it rises from the surface may overwhelm it in the ocean of despair.

Love bears within its breast the very germ
of change; & how should this be otherwise?
That violent things more quickly find a term
As shown through nature's whole analogies
And how should the most fierce of all be firmest
Would you have endless lightning in the skies
Withstand love's very title says enough:
How should the tender passion o'er be tough

Don Juan

The Devil hath not in all his quivers choice
An arrow for the heart like a sweet voice

Byron

Were things but only called by their right name
Caesar himself would be ashamed of fame

M friend like to a woman earth discovers

Byron

For few of the soft sex are very stable
In their resolves - alas! that I should say

Byron

Nor flowd prose, nor honied lies in rhyme
Can blazon evil deeds, or conceal a crime

Maidens like moths are ever caught by glare
And Mammon wins his way where Seraphs might
despair

"The widowed Indian when her lord expires
Mounts the dread pile and braves the funeral fires
To falls the heart at Ithuriel's spear
So Virtue dies, the Sponse of Liberty."

Campbell

Truth

"Truth ever lovely since the world began
The foe of tyrants and the friend of man."

Campbell

The Sceptic

Ah me! the cancelled wreath that murder reaves
Blood-nursed and watered by the widows tears
Seems not so foul, so tainted, and so dread
As waves the night shade round the sceptic head

Campbell

"Chide not his peace proud reason! nor destroy
"The shadowy forms of uncreated joy
"That urge the lingering tide of life and pour
"Spontaneous slumber on his midnight hour.

Campbell

Nor aught so good but strained from that
fair use
Revolts from true birth stumbling on abuse
Virtue itself turns vice when misapplied
And vice sometimes by action dignified
Romeo & Juliet

— — — — Young men love then lies
Not truly in their hearts but in their eyes
the same

1831

Miscellany

Notts Addresses	1
Pagan's Works	1
Lalla Rook	1
Reid on the mind	1
Old Bachelor	2
British Spy	1
Young Duke	2
Woodstock	2
Eugene Aram	2
Diary of a Physician	2
Spectator	
Galt's life of Byron	1
Homer's Iliad	2
Rollin's Belles letters	1
Lady of the Lake	1
Marmion	1
Lay of the last Minstrel	1
Lord of the Isles	1
Memoirs of Josephine	1
Life of Mohammed	1
Criticism on Shakespear	1

Scott

Miscellany

Rob Roy	1
Ecarta	1
The Ambitious Student	1
Kenilworth	1
England & the English - Bulwer	
De Manvis on England	1
Mrs Trollope	1
Marys Head	1
Peter Simple	3
Junius's Letters	1
Macousta	1
Moores Melodies	
Pirate	1
Proctors Life of George 4th	1
Shakespeare - - - -	
Jacob Faithful By the author of Peter Simple	
Sketch Book	2
Last days of Pompeii	2
Pelgrims of the Rhine	1
Philip Augustus	3
Combe on Health	1

1832

Law Books

March	Crabs English law	1
	Blackstone	4
	Kents Commentaries	4
	Sheppards Touchstone	1
	Chitty on Contracts	1
	Comyns on Contracts	2
	Fuchsas Commentaries	3
	Woodfalls Landlord & Tenant	1
	Roberts on Frauds	1
	Stephen on Pleading	1
	Ellwoys Nisi Prius	3
	Powel on Devises	1
	Starkie on Evidence	

1831

History

Modern Europe	1
Humes England	4
Robinsons Charles fifth	1
Gillies Greece	4
Otis Botta	2
Rollins Ancient History	8
Gibbons Roman Empire	
History of America	2

read at College

N. B. It is a common opinion that the knowledge acquired is commensurate with the number of books read. I am of an entirely different opinion as to this. The manner in which the commonality of mankind peruse books tends little to their improvement - they read too much and think too little. I would place far more reliance on the positive knowledge of an individual who had read but a few works than of another who had skimed over a choice library

Doct.r Notts Lectures

Questions for debate

1 + Should a representative be bound by the will of his constituents —

2 Should every man be allowed the privilege of voting —

3 Were the effects of the Crusades advantageous or injurious to the world in general —

4 Are the anti masons justifiable in their proceedings against the masons —

5 Should free negroes be removed from the State of Maryland?

6 + Should a man be imprisoned for debt

7 + Is slavery or intemperance the greatest evil?

8 Should Lawsuits or Delay be on-
ment Recorded?

Should not more oath be taken
in courts of justice who believes not
in a future state of rewards &
punishments?

Is it true that monopolies are contrary to the
genius of a free government and ought not
to be ~~allow~~ allowed?

Ought the United States Bank to be
rechartered?

Read and Ponder

One who has not fortitude to resist the wish of another altho' he secretly disapprove it, is possessed of a false modesty more destructive to peace, virtue and honor than the greatest vice

Never receive any thing as a maxim until you have first examined it yourself & are satisfied of its goodness

Quantum in Modo Fortiter in re

Have a wise & opinion of yourself
& adhere to them firmly. But
then do it with good humour &
urbanity.

Quantum in Modo Fortiter in re

Yours M. B.